



RNP Solutions in Australia

Australia's PBN Transition brings Opportunities for Active Noise Abatement.

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Australian Environment and PBN





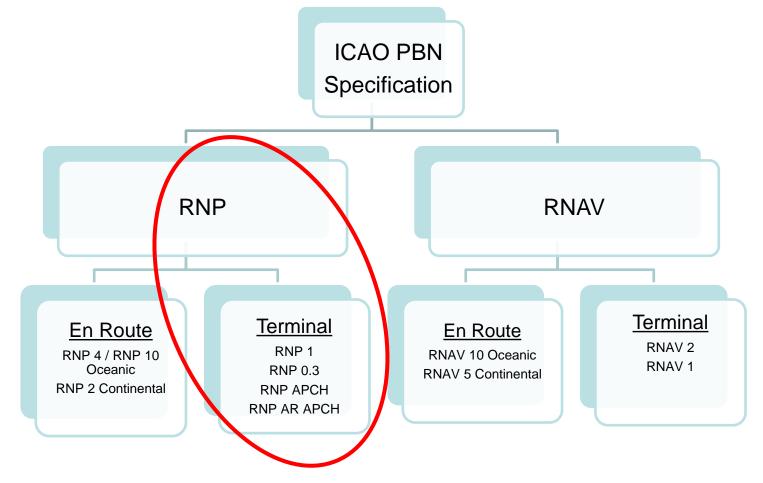


Drivers





Opportunities for Active Noise Abatement in the RNP Family





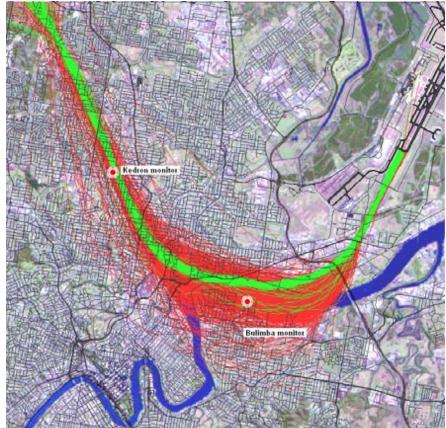
RNP AR APCH

- Australian History:
 - Qantas sponsored trial which lead to a broader implementation project.
 - Now an ongoing program driven by customer identified need.
- Examples of placing the flight path so the residual noise has less impact:
 - Brisbane 'River Track' and
 - Canberra Runway 35



Brisbane 'River' track

- Demonstration site
 - First flights January 2007
 - 11k participating flights through October 2008
- Replicated an existing visual procedure.
- Three potential areas of noise benefit were suggested as:
 - Higher vertical profile with constant descent.
 - Later landing configuration.
 - Residual noise focussed over river and industrial area.







Brisbane 'River' track: Population Overflown

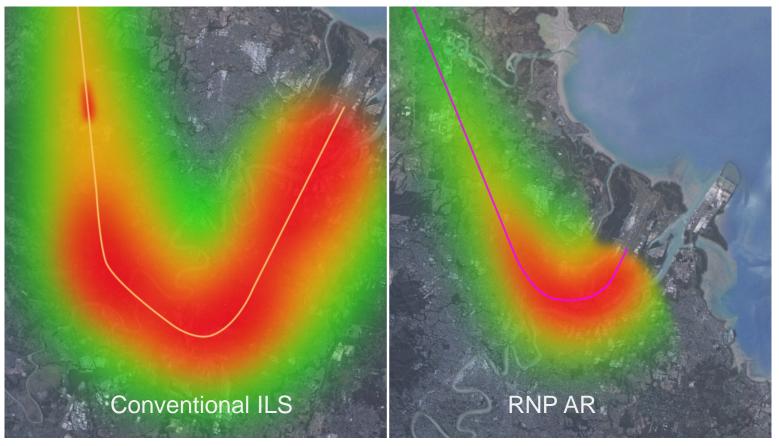


- Allowing for the navigational accuracy of each procedure the affected population captured by each was
 - Visual procedure $(\pm 0.7NM)$: 63300
 - RNP AR procedure (±0.3NM) : 24550





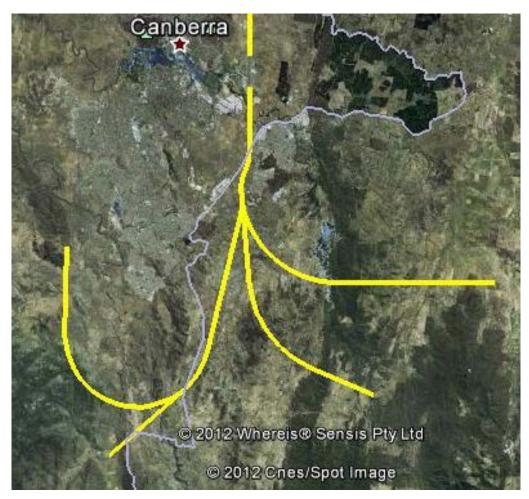
Brisbane 'River' track: Noise Contour







Canberra RWY35



- 85% of arrivals use RWY35.
- Merge point moved over farmland west of new residential developments in Jerrabombra.
- LAmax reduction of 6 to 10dB(A) forecast.
- Additional benefit from RWY17 missed approach using a similar lateral path.



Vertically Guided RNP Approach

- BaroVNav in the Australian context
- Superior energy management through FMS
- Driver isn't typically necessarily ANA but there is something there

Into the future:

- Extend vertical guidance into STAR phase if there is a need
- Add RF leg to procedures where there is a need.



RNP into xLS

- Flown as a one off as RNP into GLS at Sydney in 2009.
- More recent trials and implementations of both ILS and GLS around the world.
- Procedures well developed and understood.
- Wider trial and deployment planned in Australia for both ILS and GLS final segments.

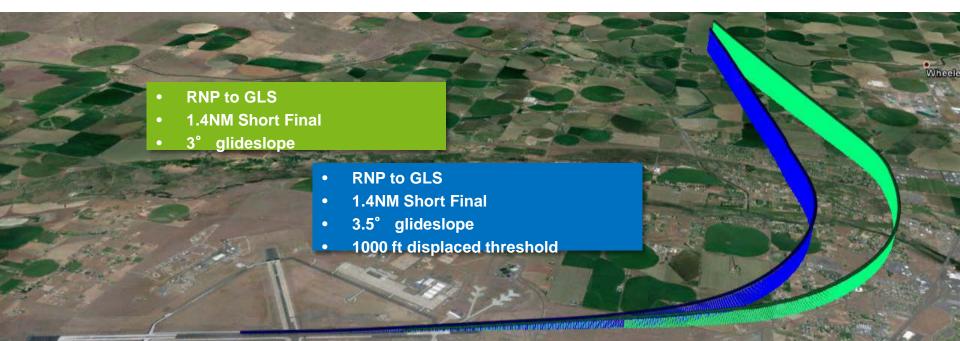




Leveraging GLS Capabilities

Combine the capabilities:

- RNP into GLS
- Adaptive Glideslope
- Displaced Threshold



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Constraints







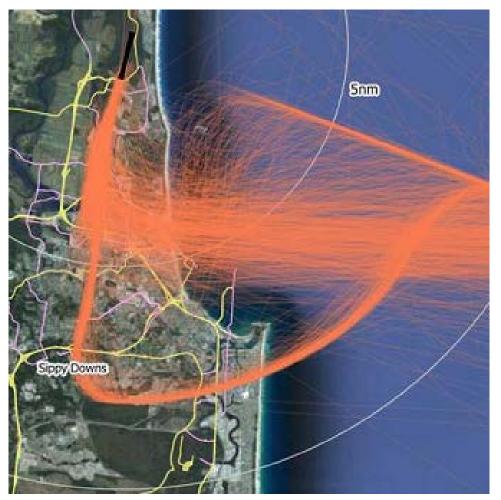
Runway Alignment





Sunshine Coast, RWY36

 No precision approach or RNAV (GNSS) available, only conventional non precision approach.





Sunshine Coast, RWY36 RNP AR

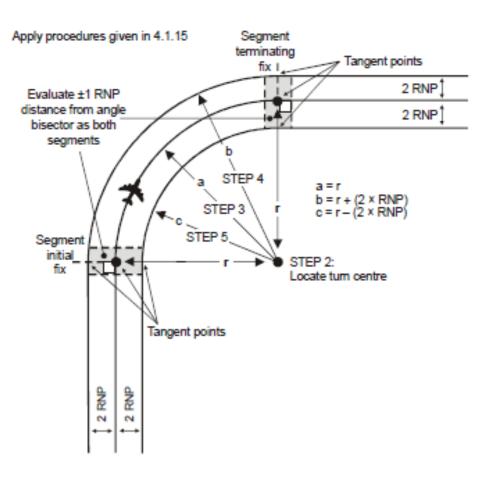


- Proprietary procedure limited to A320.
- FROP is 1.22NM from the threshold @ 449ft
- Can't be duplicated with ICAO criteria



Turn Radius: RF Legs

- The RF leg is key to much of the available benefit.
 - Precisely locating turn entry and exit and containing the curved path.
- BUT is limited by:
 - Angle of bank and speed.
 - Tangential entry and exit.







Approach Minima

CATEGORY	AB	С	C/D
MVD		MVD-N	MVD-2
RNP (0.10)		DA(H) 2381 (507)-2.7	DA(H) 2398 (524)-2.8
RNP (0.15)		DA(H) 2434 (560)-3.0	DA(H) 2461 (587)-3.2
RNP (0.20)	N/A	DA(H) 2779 (905)-5.0	DA(H) 2792 (918)-5.1
RNP (0.30)		DA(H) 3282 (1408)-8.0	DA(H) 3296 (1422)-8.0
CIRCLING		NOT AUTHORISED	
ALTERNATE		TBD	TBD





Lessons

- Consider the whole path and its interaction with surrounding Air Traffic Management procedures not just the approach in isolation.
 - A perfect procedure that can't be issued by ATC is wasted.
- In the Australian environment, RF Legs and vertical guidance offer best return for effort and resources.
- Consultation:
 - Early and often.
 - Community don't particularly care about the technology they care about the outcome.
 - Focus on a win/win outcome not winning the fight.



Thank You

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